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Hongkong, 27th October, 1915.

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1916.

[516]

BIG SEIZURE OF ARMS AT SHANGHAI.

"MEDICINE" FOR INDIA.

Some serious allegations were made in the Mixed Court last week which, if they are substantiated by evidence, reveal a state of affairs which the Police are to be congratulated upon unearthing, says the *N.C. Daily News*. The allegations were made in connection with a big seizure of arms and ammunition, the case being heard before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Yu. Three Chinese appeared before the Court, giving the names of Tsong Tsz-dau (married, a stevedore), Ng Yung-sing (married, a shopkeeper), and Ng Sze-ping (married, a shopkeeper). They were charged "for that they, on October 16th, 1915, at 804, Wuchang Road, Shanghai, did unlawfully keep for military purposes certain arms, to wit, 129 pistols and 20,830 rounds of ammunition, contrary to the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code, section 205."

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the prosecution, acting on behalf of the Police, while Mr. Holborow appeared for Tsong Tsz-dau, and Mr. Musso for Ng Yung-sing.

Previous to the opening statement being made by Mr. Newman, a letter was handed to Mr. Grant Jones, from the German Assessor, Dr. Penzsch, which was addressed to Mr. M. O. Springfield, Registrar of the Mixed Court. It read as follows:—

"Sir,—With reference to our conversation by telephone, I beg to inform you that the defendant's name is Tsong Tsz-dau, who is employed by the German merchant Nielsen, and was arrested, as far as I can ascertain, by a detective of the Harbin Road station. I thank you to have the case remanded for me either for Saturday or for a special hearing. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Dr. PENZSCH,
German Assessor."

Mr. Grant Jones, after reading it, said that the rules of the Consular Body said that letters were to be received from the Consul-General. That had not come from the Consul-General so far as he was aware; it was from the German Assessor. He asked Mr. Musso if he knew anything about the letter and Mr. Musso said that on behalf of his clients he knew nothing of the application; he had only to ask for a remand.

MR. NEWMAN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Newman—Before the case is remanded, I should like to make a short opening statement. The facts are as follows:—A native detective, No. 20, at 3.30 on Saturday afternoon, acting on information received, arrested two wheelbarrow coolies, and took them to the Harbin Road station. The wheelbarrows were laden with planks of wood. The coolies were interviewed and the planks examined, and on examination they were found to conceal sealed boxes, which, on being opened, were found to contain pistols and ammunition. Twenty-two times altogether were found in the possession of the coolies. Then Detective Sergeant Page will tell the Court that he questioned the coolies, and as a result he went to the house of a Chinese, who is one of the defendants, and who stated that the tin boxes were the property of his nephew, another of the defendants. He and the nephew were taken into custody. The nephew was locked in the house, 804, Wuchang Road, which is a house occupied by the third defendant.

A search of the house was made, and fifty tins of pistols and ammunition were found under the bed. Altogether, I think, there were about 130 pistols and roughly 20,000 rounds of ammunition. The prisoners were interviewed, and one, the man Tsong, said that he was employed in this particular instance by a German named Nielsen. He says that he has been employed by the German firm of Garrels, Börner & Co., No. 27, King's Road, for above four years, and Mr. Nielsen is employed by the German firm of Garrels, Börner & Co. and this man Nielsen met Tsong a short time before.

The prisoner Tsong said Nielsen was employed in the same firm, but the Chinese prisoner left Garrels, Börner & Co. and has been trying to get a position in another firm in Shanghai. He says that on September 25th he met Nielsen in King's Road, and Mr. Nielsen asked him if he knew anyone who would be willing to take a consignment of medicine to a foreign country. The "medicine" was duly delivered to the prisoner's house, and he was told that he was to take it in this peculiar manner (in the planks).

NATURE OF THE PLANKS.

The attention of the Court was at this stage called to the planks and to the tin cases containing the arms and ammunition. The former were planks about a foot wide and eight or nine feet long, leaning against the side of the Court. There was little, apparently, that was suspicious about them, with the exception of a number of grooves, into which the tins fitted. There were a number of such grooves on each plank. The tins were likewise innocent looking, being air-tight, and bearing no mark on the outside to lead anyone to think that they contained pistols and ammunition.

Continuing the story, Mr. Newman said:—We have also a desk at the Police Station which has a false bottom to it. The Chinese was told by Nielsen to take these things to an address in India, which he was given.

Mr. Grant Jones—That is the statement of the man Tsong Tsz-dau? Mr. Newman—Yes.

Mr. Newman—He was to go on board ship with them, and he was to take them in this form. How they were discovered in this particular state was that they were being prepared for shipment, and to get the planks made they had to get the services of a carpenter. The carpenter, becoming curious, opened one of the tins. The men thought, and the prosecution do not suggest otherwise, that it was medicine and they then found that the tins contained ammunition. The accused say that they were angry at being hoodwinked, as it were, and they were taking part of the case back to the German, but they still had a considerable quantity left. Mr. Grant Jones—Do you mean they had returned some?

Mr. Newman—No, they say they were on their way to return them; whether they were or not I do not know. The fact remains that they were being conveyed in this peculiar way, even although they were only being returned to Nielsen. There was still a large quantity left on the premises.

With those few facts, concluded Mr. Newman, I think the Court will see that the British interests are certainly much more extensive than the German interests for this particular case.

Mr. Holborow said that his client had been a victim, and in the event of a remand he applied for bail.

Mr. Musso made a similar petition for bail, but this was strongly objected to by Mr. Newman, who said that Mr. Musso's client was the principal offender, as he was in the same firm as the man Nielsen. Mr. Musso—His defence is that he was given these things and they were represented to him as medicine.

Mr. Grant Jones—You say he is an innocent agent of some other felonious person?

Mr. Musso—Yes. Counsel said that his client had given all the information, he could to the Police.

Mr. Newman—I am not prepared to give my reasons at the present moment, except that he did not give all the information that he could have given.

Mr. Grant Jones—Do you submit to the jurisdiction of the Court, Mr. Musso?

Mr. Musso said he had no instructions to do otherwise.

Mr. Newman said he did not want the case adjourned for a special hearing, as it would last only a short while.

The case was accordingly remanded until Wednesday morning. An order was also made that the arms remain in the custody of the Police until a further order of the Court.

When the case came on again Mr. Newman asked for a special hearing.

He also stated that there may be further charges relating to conspiracy to defraud the Revenue authorities, and he gave counsel appearing for the accused warning. He had not the charge properly framed at present.

The case was again remanded. Messrs. Garrels, Börner & Co. have written to the Shanghai papers stating that their firm is "in no way whatsoever connected with this affair and that the Chinese in question, as well as Mr. A. Nielsen, whose name is also mentioned, are no longer in our employ."

RUSSIA'S ENORMOUS SACRIFICES.

A COMPARISON WITH GREAT
BRITAIN.

The *Times* correspondent at Petrograd in a message dated September 16th said:—Throughout the warfare in the Eastern theatre the Russian Armies, despite their reverses, have inflicted correspondingly far greater losses on the Austro-German Armies than have the rest of the Allies.

The number of British casualties telegraphed here do not represent one-tenth of those sustained by Russia. In proportion to its population Russia is bearing the burden of the war, as expressed in actual loss of life, in the ratio of 20 to 1 compared with Great Britain.

It is only due to this tremendous sacrifice of Russian lives that the Austro-German Armies have been weakened probably to half their total strength. The question is, "Do the opponents of National Service in Great Britain at all realize what this war means?" If they do, then the German reproach is justified.

There is only one way in which Britain can show the Russians that she is willing to continue to bear the burden of the war, and that is by adopting National Service. No other way is comprehensible.

[The total British casualties up to August 21st were 381,952.]

THE INVASION OF RUSSIA.

THE RETREAT FROM VILNA.

GERMAN ATTEMPT AT ENVELOPMENT.

The *Times* of the 24th ult. says:—The question of absorbing interest on the Eastern front is the fate of the Russian Army retiring from Vilna. The force of German cavalry which broke through our Ally's line near Sviyazhsk has seized the railway junction at Molodeczna, and now occupies the line Vornian-Smogon-Molodeczna, thus threatening the flank of the Russian Army. Desperate attempts are being made by the enemy to cut off the retreat, but they are being met by determined counter-attacks. Passages of the River Vilna, north-east of Vilna, are being fought for, and the issue remains still in doubt.

A sentence in the Petrograd *communique* issued on Monday indicates the gravity of the position. Our Ally's troops are described as fighting with "courage and assurance under the most trying conditions."

South-west of Vilna the Germans are rapidly advancing in their encircling movement, and they claim to have reached at several points the main Riga-Lemberg railway, which is of great importance for the Russian communications.

At Dyvinsk, from which place Mr. Stanley Washburn sends us a dispatch dated last Saturday, the Germans are attacking from the north-west, west, and south. Though, in our Correspondent's opinion, the fortress can be captured if the Germans are willing to pay the heavy price it will mean, it is well defended, and the moral of the Russian soldier is as high as before the fall of Warsaw.

The Russian *communique* refers to violent fighting in the Dyvinsk district, where the enemy was driven back with great loss. An enemy attempt to seize the station of Molodeczna was repulsed.

The raising of a further force of over two million men to take the field next spring, which General Polivanoff, the Russian War Minister, recently announced, is being proceeded with, and an Imperial Ukase has been issued calling out the reserves of the Territorial Army.

THE SALUTE.

"A DEGRADING ANACHRONISM."

The writer of "Fleetmen's Topics" in the *Naval and Military Record* writes:—

There has just appeared in one of the oldest and most reputable of London's evening papers a rather remarkable letter on the subject of saluting, which the writer describes as a "degrading anachronism which ought to have been long since abolished."

The paper in which these views are expressed discommences them; but it does so on the ground that "when a soldier salutes an officer the action is not personal, it is merely symbolical of the respect which is paid to the symbol of the Sovereign's authority as embodied in the 'King's coat.'"

It does not appear to me that this view is altogether correct. If it were, every civilian would salute everyone in naval or military uniform, from full private and second class boy up to Admiral of the Fleet and Field-Marshal.

There is a curious difference between naval and military saluting on the one hand and civilian saluting—if that is the right word—on the other. In civil life man is the inferior animal socially, and he is not supposed to salute a lady—that is to raise his hat—until she has been graciously pleased to smile upon him.

In the fighting services the initiative must come from the inferior. It is often forgotten by civilians that the duty of saluting is as binding upon the officer as upon the man. "Every officer," says the regulation, "should return a salute made to him, a salute made to two or more officers being returned by all the officers."

One of the many popular novelists who have suddenly blossomed forth as war experts might do worse than discuss the psychology of the salute. In the fighting forces the principle works rather curiously. An O.D. is not supposed to salute a chief petty officer, who is four grades his senior, but a lieutenant is expected to pay tribute to a lieutenant-commander solely by virtue of the latter's length of service.

One of the many cases of impersonation which the war has produced was betrayed by the fact that an imposter with three rings and a curl on his cuff sought additional advertisement (or perhaps merely displayed his ignorance) by saluting a genuine commander. If it were a matter of saluting the "King's coat," Sir John Jellicoe would be just as much burdened with the responsibility of taking the initiative as any A.B. he might pass in the street. Right at the bottom the salute is no more than a mutual recognition between equals who share the common honour of the King's uniform. No civilian has the right to salute anyone save in the manner sanctioned by civilianism.

There is no question that even at the best of times the custom is a nuisance to officers and men alike when they are off duty. It has been announced that the officers of the Guards neither expect to receive, nor intend to return, salutes in the streets of London—though they properly leave their position open in the matter of saluting their own superiors. If such a statement can be publicly made on behalf of one regiment it is obvious that the salute no longer holds the high official ground that it did, and that the authorities regard it as at least an anachronism, though not necessarily as a degrading one. What is good enough for the Guards in this matter should be good enough for, say, H.M.S. *Ganges*, and if the statement made on the regiment's behalf is not officially turned down it is fairly obvious that the whole question of saluting is thrown into the melting-pot.

It is admitted that in such a place as London a strict observance of the regulations would prove an intolerable burden to all concerned, especially as second-lieutenants—the majority of whom must stand in need of much training—appear to have such a vast amount of time on their hands.

Walking through the streets it seems that about one man in five salutes an officer, and that one officer in five expects to be saluted. A contributory cause of trouble at the present time is the large number of commissions that are granted to outsiders—that is, to people without the slightest experience of naval or military work; and, as human beings, we can forgive the old campaigners in the ranks who do not exactly thrust salutes upon them. This is especially so in the case of the Navy. It is to be noted as curious that while a very sharp and easily recognized line is drawn in the senior service between the regular officers and practically the whole of those entered to cover the war emergency, no difference whatever is made in the Army. Indeed, only a very small number of emergency officers have been taken into the Navy at all, the R.N.R. and the R.N.V.R. absorbing nearly all of them.

ENEMY STORY OF PEGOU'S
LAST FIGHT.

According to the *Tagblatt*, Pilot Corporal Kandelski, who steered the aeroplane in the fight against Pegoud, has sent a letter to his father in which he writes:—

I had an aerial fight with Pegoud and that meant that I had to be alert. The forts at Belfort opened a heavy fire on me, and sharp clouds were bursting around me. Hardly was I out of range of the enemy guns when a French machine suddenly approached. Fighting took place at a height of 2,400 metres. The first thing I did was to swing round my machine sharply in order to obtain fire range to my flank. My observer First Lieutenant Bilitz, at once fired our machine-gun, which after the 30th shot refused to work. Meanwhile Pegoud had approached to within 50 metres. I circled round him once and suddenly executed a sharp curve to the left by which I got my adversary in the flank, and Bilitz, whose machine-gun was again in order, gave him the rest.

Notice boards inscribed with the words: "Pessimists are requested to hold their conversation elsewhere," have been placed in the corridors, offices, and waiting-rooms of the Central Telegraph Bureau in Paris.

LONDON'S FIRE GUARD.

COMPARISONS WITH NEW YORK.

The City Editor of one of the London papers writes:—

The injuries sustained by several members of the London Fire Brigade in rescue work in the recent Zeppelin raid on the London district have emphasised the fact that the City is well guarded in case of the outbreak of any conflagration.

Questions of risk are being constantly submitted to various insurance offices, and comparisons are often made with statistics of fires in other populous centres.

The relative safety of London is demonstrated by some interesting figures which have been compiled by the Fire Brokers' Association of the City of New York. In the following table comparisons are shown of fires and the damage caused thereby in this country and in America. The figures are all the more striking because of the relative sizes of the two cities:—

London, New York.
Estimated damage £35,751 £1,643,560
Gall's of water used 12,437,371 76,826,589
Fire alarms 6,125 19,245
False alarms 1,355 1,890

It will be seen from the above statement that there are four times as many fires in New York as in London, while the estimated damage in the former city is three times that sustained here. The water used in New York for the extinguishing of fires is as six to one when compared with London. While the alarm given in America are three times as many as in our own city, there is no marked difference in the number of false alarms given.

The statistics here recorded point to the exercise of far greater care in London than in New York. The sky-scrapers of America and the proverbial rush and activity there may be responsible to some extent for the excessive number of fires. Whatever the reason, the figures speak for themselves, and demonstrate the fact that London is a much safer place than New York with regard to conflagrations.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

COLOUR ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1. Private J. D. Wright joined the Corps on 25th instant, allotted Corps No. 1926 and posted to Scouts Company (No. 4 Section).

PARADES.
2. Parades for to-day.
5.15 p.m.—Signalling Section. Signalling practice at Headquarters.
Remainder: nil.

DETAILS.

3. Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:
On duty until 29th inst.: Civil Service Company.

4. W. Camp, Kowloon:
On duty to-night: No. 1 Section Artillery Battery.
On duty on duty: Capt. Wolfe.
On duty 24th inst.: Left Section M.G. Co.

On duty on duty: Lieut. Rees.
Orderly Sergeant until 29th inst.: Corpl. Lowick.
G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

NOTE.
At the meeting of the Mount Austin Men's Society to be held in the Recreation Hall, Mount Austin Barracks, this evening, Mr. Yen Yee Chuen, a Chinese student, will be the speaker (in English). The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock and will be open to all.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PROMOTIONS.

The Hon. C.S.P. has sanctioned the appointment of Dr. G. H. Thomas to be Surgeon-Inspector of the Ambulance Company, and of Sergeant Pan Yun Fong to be Store-Sergeant.

PATROLS.

(1)—CENTRAL.
Until October 28th.—No. 2 Company.
October 28th to 31st.—No. 3 Company.

(2)—EASTERN.
October 27th, as already ordered.
October 28th, 5.50.—A. S. Hassan and E. Moosdeen.
8.50.—A. G. Suffad and A. A. Samy.
Sergeant Khawas Khan visits.

October 29th, 5.50.—Abdul Hamid and A. K. Rahman.
8.50.—A. K. Rahumat and Y. Mohamad.
Sergeant Arculli visits.

(3)—WATER POLICE.
October 27th-28th, as already ordered.
October 29th.—5.50.—Man Tat Cheung (S), Tang Shing Cheung (S), G. Lee (P).
8.50.—Alves (S), Vieira (S), J. Vyanovich (P).

PARADES, ETC.
October 27th and 28th.—P. S. Macdonald, Fyfe, Rosser, Moore, Ford, Fisher, and recruits of 3rd and 4th Platoons, No. 1 Company, under Sergeant-Major, 5.30 p.m.

ROUTE MARCH.
All ranks (except men on patrol and medically exempt) will parade at Central Station at 9.05 p.m. Uniform with Caps and Rifles.

RED CROSS PETE.
To report at Main Bandstand at 8.15 p.m. sharp on Wednesday, October 27th: No. 2 Company Patrols.
One N.C.O. and four men detailed by Inspector Sidiar Khan.

Twelve men from No. 3 Company.
All Inspectors and Sergeants on the Staff, also Inspector Linnert and P. S. Lindsay.

JOINED.
J. Fisher, to No. 1 Company, 2nd Platoon, winter uniform.

Members will attend at the Central Station to be measured for Winter Uniform, as follows:
Thursday, October 28th, 5.30 p.m.—1st Platoon, No. 1 Company.
6 p.m.—2nd Platoon, No. 1 Company.

Friday, October 29th, 5.30 p.m.—1st Platoon, No. 2 Company.
6 p.m.—2nd Platoon, No. 2 Company.

SERVICE RIFLES.
The 1st and 2nd Platoons of No. 1 Company will draw their Rifles on Thursday, October 28th, between 5.30 and 6 p.m.
F. C. JENKIN.
D. S. P. (Reserve).

ALLEGED PERJURY.

THE CUSTODY OF BOOKS.

During the resumed hearing of the case at the Supreme Court, yesterday, in which three Chinese merchants are charged with committing willful perjury, Mr. Potter remarked that during the tiffin adjournment Mr. Sheiton went to the premises concerned to obtain two of the firm's books which were supposed to be in the possession of the Receivers, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews. Mr. Sheiton remarked that the books were locked up in a cupboard, and the door was broken open in order to get at them.

His lordship remarked that this seemed to be an unusual sort of happening in view of the fact that the books, etc., were in the custody of the Receiver. He would like to see a representative of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews.

Mr. Roza, an assistant with the firm, was called, and in reply to his lordship said that the keys of the premises were in the possession of a Chinese clerk.

Mr. Potter. And Hung Shun Yen, the gentleman who has been mentioned so frequently in connection with this case, has thus had an opportunity of getting at these two books in which certain entries are made.

The Chief Justice remarked that he thought it was a very wrong happening. If the Receiver did not have proper control of the books it was not very satisfactory. He instructed Mr. Roza to bring the Chinese clerk to the Court the next day, and also to make inquiries in regard to the matter himself.

The hearing was again adjourned.

BUILDING AUTHORITY PROSECUTION.

THE MORTAR QUESTION.

Professor Middleton Smith Dean of the Engineering Faculty at the Hongkong University, gave evidence yesterday at the Magistrate's in the case in which the Public Works Department are prosecuting a contractor named Lam Dore, for a breach of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance by using inferior mortar. Professor Smith deposed to examining samples of mortar received from Mr. A. E. Wright (the Building Authority), and to making samples himself, the results of which he detailed. He thought that the personal element entered much into the making of the mortar. If Mr. Wright himself made it, it would be much better than if made by a man who was not so expert. In his opinion it was practically impossible to get a perfect mixture, and he thought that a square-inch sample was not a fair test. He sympathized very greatly with the difficulty of the Building Authority in this matter. It was certainly for the public safety that these people should be watched.

Mr. Brutton—I think everybody agrees with that.

Professor Smith said he had examined the samples under the microscope, and he could not say whether there was cement in them or not. He did not think anybody could. It seemed to him that if the mortar contained cement it had a tendency to become lighter in time. If he had placed before him the samples sent to him and the two he himself made, he would certainly be able to pick out the ones containing cement. He had looked up authorities on the matter, and he found a two-and-a-half inch sample should be taken as test.

Mr. Brutton called evidence to prove that cement was in fact put into the mortar.

The Magistrate reserved his decision till Saturday, at 9.45 a.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL. SPECIAL SERVICES.

A Triduum of Supplication will be held at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Hongkong, on the 29th, 30th and 31st instant, "in order to attain the practice of frequent and daily Communion."

On November 2nd the privilege of celebrating three consecutive Masses on that day for the repose of all departed faithful souls granted by the Pope to all priests within the Dominions of Spain and Portugal has been extended to all priests of the Catholic Church.

On November 3rd a Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass will be held at the Cathedral at 7.30 a.m. for the repose of the souls of those who have died in the war.

All Catholics are earnestly exhorted to assist at these religious services and to approach the Holy Communion.

SHIPPING NOTES.

SHIPPING ACCIDENT IN THE INLAND SEA.

JAPANESE STEAMER ASHORE.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Fukuoka-maru*, 2,800 tons, on the run between Kobe and Otaru, ran on a rock off Yojima, Kagawa prefecture, west of the Nabeshima light, at 11 o'clock on a recent Sunday morning. Her cargo consisted of 900 tons of rails, 1,500 bales of ammonia, and 1,700 barrels of cement. The ammonia and cement were so badly damaged by sea water that it was all jettisoned.

S.S. "CHINA" REPORTED SOLD TO CHINESE.

According to San Francisco telegrams appearing in Japan papers a Chinese steamship company recently formed in San Francisco has purchased the Pacific Mail liner *China*, which thus will sail hereafter under the Chinese flag.

The *China* is a vessel of 10,200 tons. She left Yokohama, on September 13th, on her last trip as a Pacific Mail boat. The *China* was on the Pacific Mail line for more than thirty years, making nearly 250 voyages, beginning at the time the Pacific liners used to carry Chinese to work in the gold mines of California.

MORE TROUBLE ON THE MINNESOTA.

JAPANESE BATTLE IN SEATTLE.

A San Francisco dispatch to the *Asahi* reports a sanguinary fight between Japanese and Chinese on board the *Minnesota* at Seattle on the 11th instant. The Chinese, who numbered about 100 strong, fought the Japanese crew, who were of nearly equal strength. The contest was very well matched, and both sides fought with dogged determination. About fifty men on both sides had heads and limbs broken before peace was restored.

It is not stated how the row was started. The Chinese who demonstrated their prowess so effectively, remarks the *Japan Chronicle*, were presumably steerage passengers, as all the Chinese crew of the *Minnesota* left the ship at Kobe on her last voyage home.

THE WRECK OF THE RUFFORD HALL.

NEARLY ALL CREW SAVED.

A Hakodate dispatch to the *Fiji* reports that the Captain and other members of the crew of the British steamer *Rufford Hall* arrived at Hakodate on the evening of the 9th instant. It is stated that the only member of the crew still missing is the third engineer.

A correspondent of the *Japan Gazette*, writing from Hakodate on the 9th inst., gives some details of the accident, and particulars as to the cargo:

"The British steamer *Rufford Hall*, bound from New York for Vladivostok, via Panama Canal and Muroran, stranded on Onazaki, Benten-shima, on the southern side of Tsugara Straits, about 1 a.m. on the morning of the 6th instant."

"The steamer left New York on the 17th of July, with a cargo consisting of 500 tons of cotton, 40,000 cases of kerosene oil, and about 6,000 tons of steel, tin-plates, armoured motor-cars and military supplies, and arrived on the 4th at Muroran to take in bunkers. She left Muroran on the morning of the 5th, but while passing through Tsugara Straits encountered thick weather, and ran ashore on the morning of the 6th."

"The Chief Officer proceeded to Hakodate in one of the ship's boats, for assistance, which was dispatched by noon on the 6th, and hopes were entertained of floating the vessel and bringing her to Hakodate for repairs, the only damage being forward, the forepeak being flooded while there was also some water in the No. 1 hold. On the night of the 7th, however, the weather became threatening, and by daylight the sea was washing over the steamer. Forty-five men of the native crew landed in a lifeboat yesterday morning. By noon the gale had increased to typhoon force. 'S.O.S.' signals were sent from the vessel all night, and appeals for assistance were sent by the British Vice-Consul here to the Onagato Naval Station, but it was impossible to send help before this morning on account of the high wind and sea. The vessel broke up during the afternoon of the 8th only a small portion of the bows remaining above water at the present time. Some time during the gale the captain and the rest of the foreign officers and crew abandoned the doomed ship, and left in one of the lifeboats. Several destroyers and torpedo-boats from the Onagato Naval Station were sent in search of the boat."

Messrs. Cornes & Co. have heard from their surveyor, Captain Baikie, as follows:—"I visited the scene of the wreck. The Third Officer, Rae, was drowned; his body has been recovered for burial at Hakodate. The after half of the *Rufford Hall* lies in 28ft. of water 200 yards off the extreme north of Benten-shima, Onagawake. The forward half is 200 yards further east. It is submerged in 70 feet of water in an extremely exposed position except from the south."

EAST ASIATIC SHIPPING CO.

TEN STEAMERS TO BE REPLACED BY LARGER SHIPS.

It is stated from Copenhagen that the East Asiatic Shipping Company have resolved to sell ten of their steamers and to replace them by greater motor-driven vessels. The steamers, representing a total of 75,000 tons, have been transferred to a new company at a price of about £10 per ton. The standing capital of the new company is fixed at ten million kroner, five million of which will be taken over by the East Asiatic Company, while five million is offered for subscription to shareholders of the same company. According to the latest edition of Lloyd's Register, the East Asiatic Company, of Copenhagen, own a fleet of 26 vessels, 23 of which are ocean-going steamers and motor ships. The steamers number 13, one being a small vessel of 75 gross tons, so that practically the whole of the company's steamers are now to be transferred to the new undertaking. Eight of the company's existing motor-vessels have twin screws, and when the ten additional motor ships are added to the fleet, the company will have no fewer than 22 up-to-date ocean-going ships fitted with internal combustion engines.

COTTON GROWING IN CHINA.

Lord Robert Cecil, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a letter to Mr. Tyson Wilson, M.P., dated September 18, says:—

"In replying on June 23 to a question asked by you in the House of Commons, I offered, if you so desired, to request His Majesty's Minister in Peking to furnish a report upon the alleged revival of cotton growing in China under Government stimulus, and I have much pleasure in informing you that a report to the following effect has now been received from Sir John Jordan on this subject."

"There has been no revival of cotton growing; but some five or six years ago there was a very considerable increase in the production, especially in North China. This increase was stimulated chiefly by the high prices then prevailing in America and India; but it was encouraged by the Chinese Government, who were anxious that the cultivation of the opium poppy should be superseded by that of cotton. This encouragement took the form of official recognition of societies for the study of cotton cultivation, distribution of seeds and appointment of agents to instruct the people in improved methods."

"The most recent display of interest in the subject by the Chinese Government was the issue in April last of regulations providing for monetary rewards to encourage cotton growing, sugar cultivation and sheep raising. Such regulations are not, however, generally regarded as likely to have any practical result."

"No statistics are procurable in regard to the area of cotton under cultivation in China, and the amount produced, but the following figures show the export of the surplus of raw cotton to foreign countries in the last five years:—

1910	1,444,885 cwt.
1911	1,044,833
1912	959,150
1913	879,538
1914	795,362

"The exports from the chief ports of export in the March quarter of 1915 were less than in the corresponding quarter of 1914."

SHANGHAI ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

BRITISH FIRMS AND NEW PLANT.

The London correspondent of the *N.Y. Daily News* writes:—

"Mr. T. H. C. Aldridge, of the Electrical Department, Shanghai, leaves this country on October 8 by the *Malwa*. I am glad to be able to say that in response to pressure the Ministry of Munitions has agreed to British firms tendering for much of the plant which is wanted in Shanghai; the amount is over £250,000."

"At first it was thought this contract could not be adopted, but representations were made by the Board of Trade on the need for retaining as much as possible of the business with China, and the Ministry of Munitions has accordingly just written an official letter giving his permission for a number of selected firms to tender."

REWARDS FOR THE TSINGTAO ARMY.

GENEROUS RECOGNITION.

The committee appointed for the preliminary investigation of individual merit among the troops engaged in the recent attack on Tsingtao sat in conference on the 11th instant at the Japanese War Department. According to one of the members of the Committee, the soldiers entitled to rewards number roughly 120,000, says the *Japan Chronicle*. Merit is classified into three grades, besides a special class. It is said that of the above number, five per cent. will receive the reward due to the special class, namely, the Order of the Golden Kite with pension; 24 per cent. the first class, 8 per cent. the second class and 1 per cent. the third class order. Those coming under the category of the third class will be rewarded with substantial grants, while those in the 1st or 2nd class will be decorated with the Order of Merit or promoted in rank. It is further stated that the money to be granted to those meritorious men and officers in the form of pensions and substantial grants amounts to ¥10,070,000 for the Army and ¥11,000,000 for the Navy. The result of the investigation will be made public towards the end of December in regard to those engaged in actual battle, and about the middle of January next in regard to the non-combatants. The rewards will be granted simultaneously with the official publication, nominally under date of November 7, the anniversary of the fall of Tsingtao.

THE HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

PAST SEASON REVIEWED.

The 26th annual report of the Hongkong F.C. for presentation at the annual meeting on Friday, says:—

During the season 19 new members joined the Club, but it is difficult to estimate the resignations as several members who volunteered for Home Service did not resign and we hope to see them back with us for season 1916-17. There are at present 216 names on the Club's books. The Season financially was very successful; the Association Section swelling the stand receipts by their good displays in the Shield Competition. A donation of \$100 was given to the Prince of Wales' Fund and a small contribution to a presentation to Mr. F. W. Eager who worked very hard on behalf of "Soccer" whilst in the Colony. The Shield Account was balanced by a transfer of \$82.71 from the Club Account. The balance at the Bank now stands at the very satisfactory figure of \$444.37.

The Association Section had a rather "in and out" season, their performances in the League being very mediocre compared with their displays in the Shield, where they reached the final only to be beaten in the replay of the draw by the Royal Engineers. There was much keenness shown in the latter part of the season, and it is to be hoped that it will be maintained in the coming year, when perhaps, it will be possible to run an eleven in both Divisions of the League. The Section was well served by several of the older members, and it is hoped their services will still be given to the Club in the coming season.

The Rugby Section were practically without matches, no Cup Competition being held. There appears to be no likelihood of any taking place this year, but games will be arranged when possible.

We would like to put on record our appreciation of the work Mr. P. Browne did for the Club, during his long stay in the Colony—he retired on pension whilst away on leave.

T. E. S. Robson and K. R. Forde have fallen in "The Great Game."

CRICKET IN JAPAN.

UNIQUE PERFORMANCE.

At the Interport cricket dinner in Yokohama on the 12th instant the captain of the local team, Mr. A. P. Scott, on behalf of the two teams, presented to Mr. Edwards a small memento of a bowling feat performed during the match. This took the form of the ball with which he took four wickets for four balls, on which was a silver plate, inscribed "Four wickets in four balls, W. S. Edwards, Yokohama v. Kobe, October 11th, 1915." Accompanying this was a framed card, to mark the "hat trick, which bore the following inscription: "W. D. S. Edwards. His 25th Interport 7 for 18. Four wickets in four balls, Interport Cricket, October 11th, 1915." In making the presentation Mr. Scott said this was a unique performance in Japan cricket, and one which Mr. Edwards' friends could not allow to pass unnoticed. He (Mr. Scott) had played a good deal of cricket with Mr. Edwards, and he would not wish for a keener cricketer or a better all-round sportsman. Mr. Edwards, whose health was drunk at the call of Mr. Scott, expressed his thanks for the gift. The achievement which it marked, he said, was more or less a "fluke," for during the season he had not been up to form. Last year he decided would be his last Interport, and now he really thought he would retire on his laurels.

RAUB GOLD MINE.

The following is the result of crushing operations at Raub for the four weeks ended 24th inst.:—

MURIT ROMAN.	
Stone Crushed	5,761 tons.
Gold Obtained	768 ozs.
Average per ton	2.649 dwts.
MURIT MALACCA.	
Stone Crushed	4,412 tons.
Gold Obtained	397 ozs.
Average per ton	1.790 dwts.

RUBBER CO. DIVIDENDS.

LONDON, October 14th.
Interim dividends are announced as follows:—Norsdal 5 per cent.; Sungai Krian, preference 2, ordinary 6; Glen-shield 10.—*Strait Times*.

THRONOH EXTENDED. LTD.

Shareholders at a meeting of Thronoh Extended, Ltd., held at Penang on the 14th inst., resolved that as the company could not carry on owing to lack of capital the company be wound up voluntarily. A confirmatory meeting is convened for October 28th.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 23rd October is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 43 weeks.
This year	\$10,265	\$472,076
Last year	10,093	491,746
Increase	224	—
Decrease	—	17,671

Some of the young professional men of Cardiff, says the *Western Mail*, have already received visits from military officers who, very courteously and very pleasantly want to know "Why haven't you enlisted?" and "Will you do so now?" Each of the new visitors is armed with a book, which contains the name, address, profession, and age of the men of military suitability who are to be called upon.

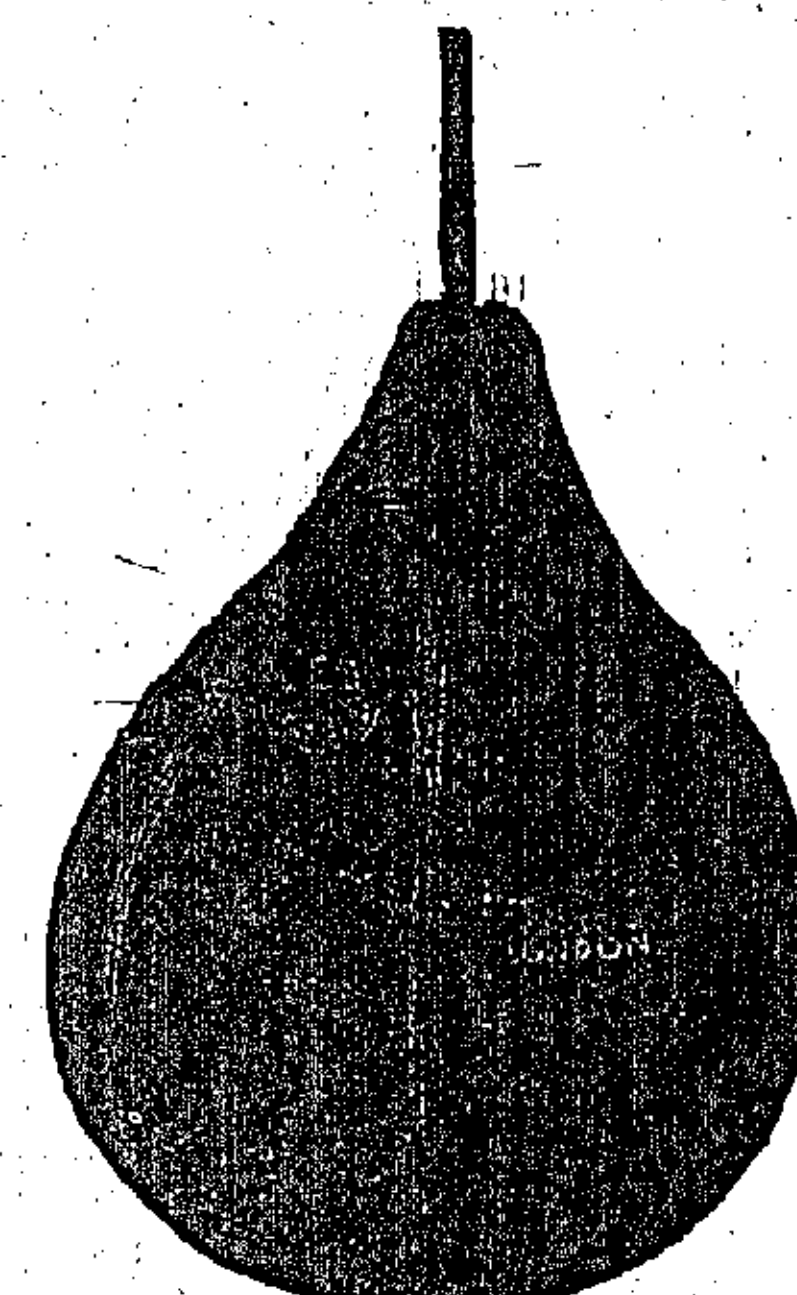
INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE END STRIKING BAGS. KNUCKLE MITTS. GLOVES. STRIKING BAG. SWIVELS, ETC.



SPALDING'S "CHAMPIONSHIP" AND "INTERNATIONAL" BOXING GLOVES AS USED BY ALL WELL-KNOWN CHAMPIONS.

CRICKET BATS

BY THE BEST MANUFACTURERS. WICKET KEEPING AND BATTING GLOVES.

LEG GUARDS

BEST WHITE

CANVAS

FROM \$4.

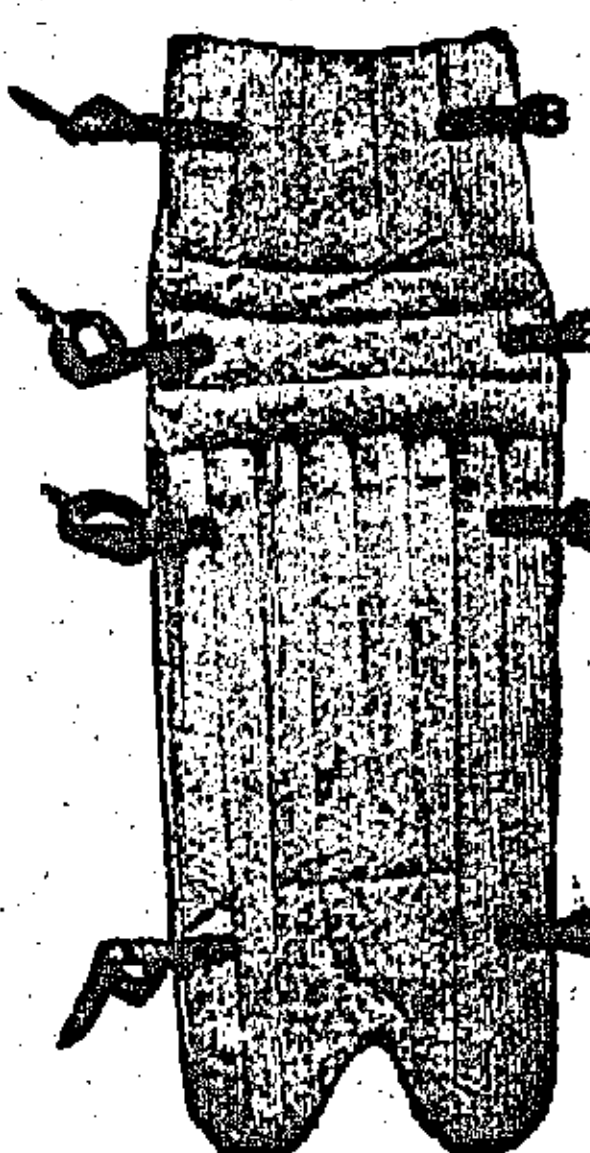
PER PAIR.

BEST WHITE

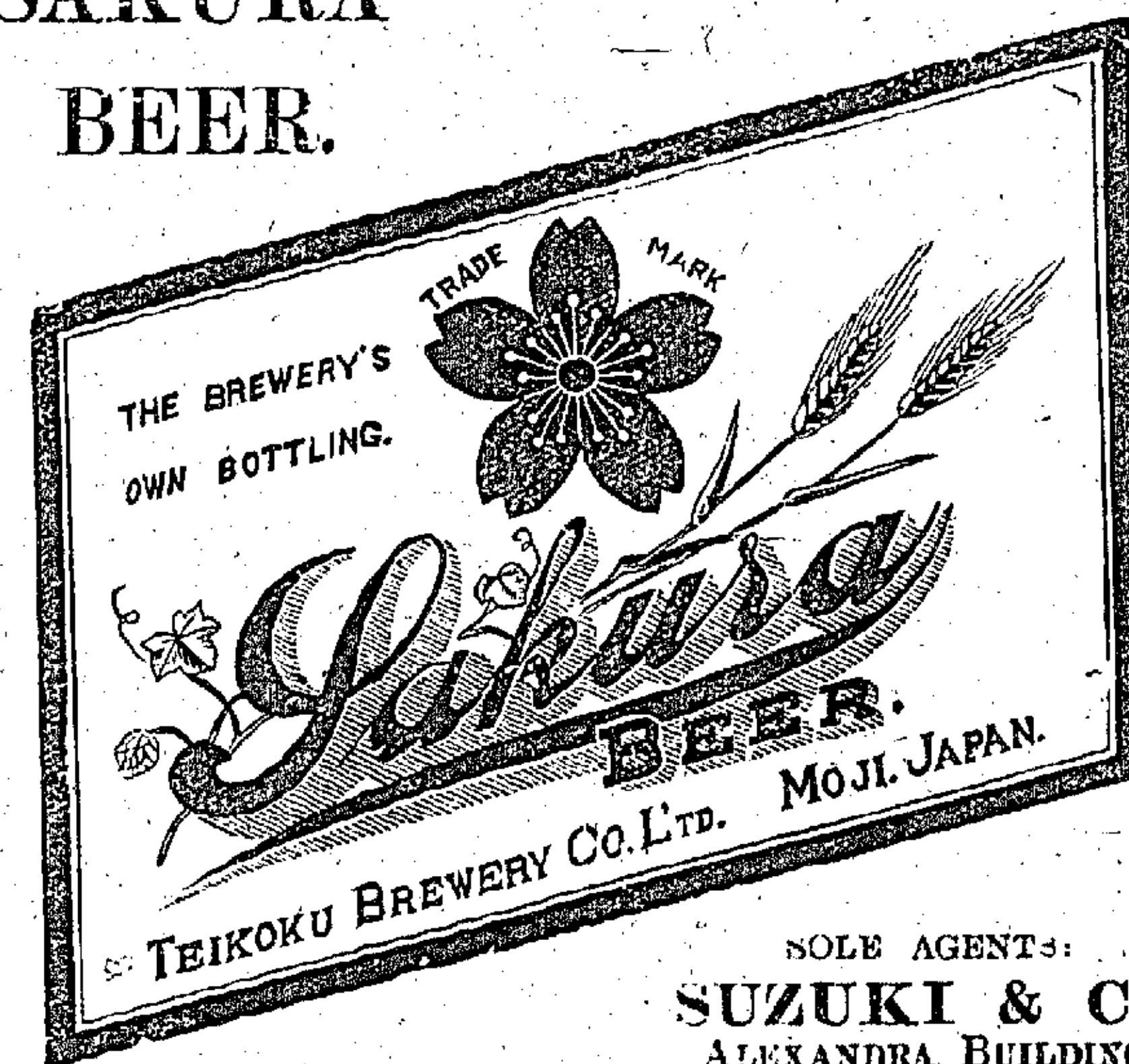
BUCKSKIN

FROM \$6.

PER PAIR.



SAKURA BEER.



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. ALEXANDRA BUILDING, TEL. NO. 468.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915

[855]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU. AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

JUST ARRIVED:

A Very Choice Selection of—
EVENING GOWNS and CLOAKS,
AFTERNOON and WALKING DRESS
COATS and SKIRTS.
GOLFERS' OVERCOATS.

MILLINERY,
FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
On View from MONDAY next, 1st November.
Inspection invited.

M. GAINS,
Alexandra Buildings,
1st Floor.
Phone 1884.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1915. [1116]

SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' HOME.

ARSENAL STREET.

A CONCERT

Will be given

ON WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1915.
Commencing at 8.30 P.M.

The following will take part—

H.E. SIR F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.,
THE HON. MR. CLAUD SEVERN,
LIEUT. AND MRS. SMYTHE,
MR. MURIEL, MR. SUTHERLAND,
&c.

Collection in aid of the Piano Fund and
Funds of the Home.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1915. [1117]

WANTED.

A N ENGLISH LADY to Serve and Assist
in Shop. Married Lady or Widow not
objected to.
Apply—
WISEMAN, LTD.,
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1915. [1115]

WANTED.

BRITISHER able to Speak Cantonese.
Apply—
Box No. 26,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1106]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA, 1914.

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS
(\$16,000,000).
AND
SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF EIGHT
MILLION DOLLARS (\$8,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are
herby notified that the Interest Instalment
for the month of October amounting to
Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand
(\$120,000), has been duly received by the
Undersigned and brought to Loan Service
Account.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of
National Loans.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 15th October, 1915. [1103]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA, 1915.

TWENTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLARS
(\$24,000,000).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to
Subscribers that arrangements have
been made by the Chinese Government to
hand to the Undersigned each month the
sum of Dollars One Hundred and Twenty
Thousand (\$120,000) from the revenues
assigned under the Loan Regulations to the
Service of this Loan. Loan Service Accounts
have been opened in the name of the Undersigned
with THE BANK OF CHINA and THE
BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS into which these
monthly instalments of interest will be paid
as received, and these accounts will be drawn
on to meet the half-yearly interest Coupons.
The first interest instalment for the month
of October, 1915, has been duly received and
brought to account.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of
National Loans.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 15th October, 1915. [1101]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this
Company to issue to Mr. LAU SAI TUNG
of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200
Shares in this Company or other Certificate
or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement
that the Original Certificates

Nos. 8564-100 shares numbered 246033/246138
dated 10th November, 1908.
Nos. 5893-50 shares numbered 197703/197727,
251688/251710; 25th March, 1909.
Nos. 0786-50 shares numbered 6961/6950
dated 27th May, 1910.

have been LOST or DESTROYED; and
Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days
from the date hereof no claim or representation
in respect of such Original Certificates
is made to the Company the Undersigned
will then proceed to deal with such application
for Duplicates.

For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1101]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS
will be held at the Office of the Undersigned,
No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong,
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 27th day
of October, 1915, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 20th to 27th day of
October, 1915, both days inclusive.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1915. [1078]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the above Company will be held
at the Office of the Undersigned, 4, Queen's
Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, at 12.15 o'clock
P.M., TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 27th day
of October, 1915, for the purpose of considering
and, if thought fit, passing the following
Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution—

(1) That the affairs of the Company be
voluntarily wound up and that Messrs.
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be
appointed Liquidators.

Should the above Resolution be passed by
the requisite majority it will be submitted for
confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further
Extraordinary General Meeting which will be
held on MONDAY, 15th November, 1915, at the
same time and place for the purpose of considering
and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolution
as a Special Resolution accordingly.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1915. [1079]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Members of the
HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club
House on FRIDAY, the 29th October, 1915,
at 5.15 P.M.
Business—As set forth in the Notice
posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [1086]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of
Members will be held on SATURDAY,
the 30th October, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, at
the Office of the Jockey Club, on the
Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB,
ANNEX, Chater Road.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1085]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

A FOURSONES COMPETITION will be
held over the Fan Ling Course for a
Prize kindly presented by H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

CONDITIONS.
Members with Handicaps of less than 7 to be
drawn by lot with Members with Handicaps of
18 or more.
Members with Handicaps of 7 to 12 inclusive
to be drawn with Members with Handicaps of
13 to 17 inclusive.

Competition to be under Club Handicaps.
Intending Competitors are requested to enter
their names on the boards in the Happy Valley
or Fan Ling Club Houses, or to send same
in Writing to the Acting Hon. Secretary,
care of Messrs. BRADLEY & CO., LTD.
Entries will close on FRIDAY, 21st inst.

CHAMPIONSHIP.
The Competition for the above will be held
over the Fan Ling Course, commencing on
SUNDAY, the 31st inst.
Limited to Handicaps of 6 and under.
Intending Competitors are requested to enter
their names on the board in the Club House at
Happy Valley before WEDNESDAY, the 27th
inst.

T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1082]

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

SALE OF WORK.

IN AID OF
LOCAL CHARITIES FOR CHILDREN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND,
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
BELGIAN RELIEF,
and
THE CHILDREN IN M. C. L. HOMES

whose fathers have been killed in action,
to be held in the
GROUNDS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE
(by kind permission of His Excellency
THE GOVERNOR).

ON SATURDAY, 30th OCTOBER,
from 2 to 6 P.M.

Entrance only at the Garden Gate in Upper
Albert Road.

Prices of Admission: Adults 30 Cts.
Children 10 "

All Members and Associates free.

Come to See the "MERRY NUMMERS,"
5.30 P.M. Tickets 51.

TOYS and FANCY ARTICLES, ICES,
SWEETS, TEA, BRAN TUB,
CHRISTMAS TREE.

No CHITS TAKEN.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1915. [1071]

TO LET.

NO. 3, LYEMOON VILLAS,
Nos. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS,
Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for
occupation.
Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [163]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

GODOWNS on Water
Front to
let. Large or Small, or part.
Apply—

"GODOWNS,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1105]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,
containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,
Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—

DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON &
HARSTON.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1004]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation
Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
Linstead & Davis.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months
from 1st November, FLATS in "EWO
MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.
Apply Property Office.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [584]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,
3, Mountain View.
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1046]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road,
4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour,
immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [59]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kentsford Terrace,
Kowloon.
No. 3, CANTON VILLAS.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED
FLATS in Humphry's Buildings,
Kowloon, with every modern convenience.
Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED
FLATS in May Road, possession on or about
1st November next. Modern appointments
throughout, including English Baths and
Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water
Carriage System. A few Flats specially
designed to accommodate three bachelors at
reasonable rentals.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN
ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room,
immediate possession, house in excellent order
Tennis Court and Garden.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway
Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchoi.
GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [33]

TO LET.

From 1st March.
GODOWN, No. 9, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PABANNY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 2, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
GLENSHIEL, No. 141, Plantation Road,
Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
"LEWKNOR," No. 126, THE PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
"HILLSIDE," No. 110, THE PEAK.
5 Rooms Furnished, from 1st November, 1915.
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street,
Ground Floor.

Nos. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS
6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.
No. 3, "THE ALBANY,"
ROOMS in Duddell Street.
"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLILIOS TERRACE,
No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street,
Wanchoi.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished
(6 Rooms).
No. 3, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK
(Unfurnished).
No. 58, THE PEAK, CAMERON VILLAS.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [42]

INTIMATION

OLD BROWN SHERRY.

Connoisseurs, who are partial to
a rich Sherry as an after-dinner

drink, will find in the above a wine

absolutely to their taste. It is of

the kind known to the trade as

"EAST INDIA SHERRY."

that is to say, a Sherry that became

famous on account of the large

quantities shipped to the East Indies

in the days of the Old East India

Company.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

[13]

BIRTHS.

ARNOTT.—On October 24th, to Mr. and
Mrs. C. DUDLEY ARNOTT, a daughter.

FLETCHER.—On 25th October, to Mr. and
Mrs. MURCHISON FLETCHER, a son.

GUN.—On October 26th, at the King
Edward Hotel, Hongkong, the wife
of Mr. F. A. GUN, Chinese Customs,
Swatow, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

EBBS.—On September 19th, W. G. R.
EBBS, of the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation, killed in action
at Gallipoli.

ROBERTSON.—On October 18th, E. C. L.
ROBERTSON, of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation, killed
in action.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, G.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 27TH, 1915.

THE PARAMOUNT QUESTION IN CHINA.

The question as to whether the monarchy
shall be revived in China continues to
be widely discussed, and North China is
confident that the result of the referen-
dum next month will be overwhelmingly
in favour of the proposal. Whether
South China is equally confident is very
doubtful. It appears that the country is
to be asked to vote, firstly, on the ques-
tion as to whether it wishes to revert to
a monarchical form of government but
limited by a constitution, and, secondly,
if the answer be in the affirmative, who
shall be the Emperor? There
can be, of course, only one
answer to this question. If China
is to have a new monarch, YUAN
SHIH KAI is the only statesman in sight
to "fit the purple" to the country's
satisfaction. We notice that Sir FRANCIS
PICOTET, writing on the situation in the
Pail Mall Gazette, asserts with confidence
that "nothing is farther from the
President's thoughts than to 'assume
the purple';" secondly, that the people
will not thrust the honour on him; and,
thirdly, that if by chance they or any
considerable section of them, were to do
so, YUAN SHIH KAI would not accept it.
"It seems to follow," says Sir Francis,
"that if the Chinese people should once
more demand for themselves a KING, it

will be one of the Manchu dynasty, or
some remote descendant from the old
Chinese Emperors; it will certainly not
be YUAN SHIH KAI." For ourselves we
are not so certain. Whether YUAN SHIH
KAI would accept the dignity is another
question. He has constantly expressed
himself as against the change, but seems
to place himself unreservedly in the
hands of the people, in whom, as he is
so fond of asserting, the sovereignty of
the country is vested. In an interview
accorded to an American newspaper cor-
respondent a fortnight ago the PRESIDENT
expressed himself in these terms: "It
is my cherished desire that popular
opinion should decide in favour of the
continuance of the republican form of
government; for, under such circum-
stances, I shall be free to enforce the
policy which I have formulated for the
improvement of conditions in the country.
If it is the will of the people that a
monarchy must be reconstituted, I, being
the President of the country elected by
popular vote, am not in a position to
go against the will of the people." It
is not clear how YUAN SHIH KAI, or any-
body else would be less free to enforce
any particular policy as Emperor
than as President, but the point
which the PRESIDENT obviously desires to
make is that he is quite satisfied with
his present status and title.

Why, then, is all this political turmoil
allowed? The PRESIDENT showed himself
powerful enough to extinguish with
almost electrical suddenness the powerful
Kuomintang; it would have been a
much simpler business for him to
have suppressed at the very beginning of
the monarchical campaign the Chou
An Hui. The PRESIDENT's own state-
ment on the subject is: "I
told these promoting the monarchical
movement that the Republic had
already been firmly set up and their
proposal could never be countenanced by
the Government. Though the promoters
of the movement did not receive my reply
with satisfaction, yet the progress of the
movement was retarded for some time after
my rejection of the monarchical proposal
when it was first made to me. Within
recent months the leaders of every power-
ful section of the people have, almost to
a man, expressed their opinion in
favour of a monarchical restoration; and
the people of the provinces have again
submitted petitions to the Tsan Cheng
Yuan expressing the same wish. If I
adopt drastic measures in dealing with
these participating in the movement, I
fear that there will be no outlet for the
expression of the popular sentiment, and
the result would be that by stifling
public opinion some serious commotion
might arise, which would disturb the
peace and order of the country and
endanger the situation." It seems clear
from this that the PRESIDENT regards
the country as practically unanimously
in favour of the change. When he
suppressed the Kuomintang, President
YUAN SHIH KAI did not allow his mind
to be troubled about the stifling of public
opinion. He was satisfied that they
were merely a political faction, albeit
a large one. His aim was to secure
peace, and his drastic methods
succeeded where milder methods would
have failed. The PRESIDENT is stated to
have declared that "no matter what
form of government the country adopts,
and whether he remains or not at the
head of the government, he will endeav-
our to the best of his ability to secure
the establishment of a thoroughly
effective Constitutional Government
giving the Legislature full power to
discuss Government affairs and make
laws for the country." We have some
difficulty in reconciling a supercession of
YUAN SHIH KAI with a continuance of
peace and good government in China,
and we fancy that is a view which will
be emphasised next month at the ballots
throughout China on the question.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes
to-morrow at 3 p.m.

The Greek community of Tientsin has
abled to Athens expressing its disapproval
of the policy of the Greek Government
towards Serbia.

It will be noted in another column that
the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation has lost two more members
of its Staff in the war—Mr. W. G. R.
EBBS, and Mr. E. C. L. ROBERTSON, both
being killed in action.

The many friends of Mr. T. W. Hill, of
Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd., will deeply
sympathise with him in the loss of a
brother at the front. Another brother lost
an arm at an earlier stage of the war, and
is a prisoner of war in Germany. A third
brother is in the Navy.

The Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co. declares
a final dividend of 17½ per cent, making
30 per cent. for the year.

It is stated that the Federated States
Budget for 1916 estimates for a revenue of
36 million dollars and an expenditure of
25 millions.

Further encouragement is to be given to
Sikhs to bring out their families to the
Straits Settlements. An increased vote
for this purpose is being sought in the
Legislative Council.

The Council-General of the Society of
St. Vincent de Paul desire to acknowledge
with thanks the receipt of the annual
grant of \$100 from the Government, in aid
of the funds of the Society.

The open air Concert and Fete in the
Public Gardens in aid of the funds of the
British Red Cross Society and the Order
of St. John of Jerusalem, takes place
to-night.

A concert is announced to take place
at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home,
Arsenal Street, next Wednesday (Novem-
ber 3rd) when H.E. the Governor, the
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Lieut. and Mrs.
Villiers Smyth, Mr. Muriel and Mr.
Sutherland will contribute to the pro-
gramme.

Mr. de Meister, 91, The Peak, was fined
\$5 at the Magistrate's yesterday for
allowing his dog to be at large without a
muzzle. Mr. Barlow, 118, The Peak, was
charged with a similar offence. Mr.
Preston defended, and the case was re-
manded.

A Chinaman has been admitted to the
Government Civil Hospital suffering from
injuries to the head and arms. It ap-
peared that he committed a larceny at 82,
Connaught Road Central, and while being
chased jumped from a verandah to the
street below, sustaining the injuries men-
tioned.

A Presidential Mandate announces that
Yin Chang-heng, formerly Commander-in-
Chief of the Tibetan Marches, has been
sentenced to nine years' imprisonment by a
special court-martial. The Government
funds he embezzled are to be refunded out
of his properties in Szechuen.

Information was received by the Straits
Steamship Company last week that the
chief engineer of their steamer *Sundatan*,
Mr. Angus, has been washed overboard and
drowned, and also that Mr. A. Archibald,
third engineer of the same steamer, had
died at sea. Mr. Archibald was an old
Shanghai hand, and was for many years on
McBain's river boats.

The Administrative Court at Peking has
passed a verdict of not guilty in the cases
of Yeh Kung-tso, the senior Vice-Minister
of Communications, and his brother, Yeh
Tao-chun, director of the southern section
of the Tsinpu Railway, charged with cor-
ruption. In the case of Chao Ching-lua,
the managing director of the railway, they
brought in a verdict of guilty and ordered
that he be handed over to the Committee
for the Punishment of High Officials.

Singapore papers announce the death
of Mr. Thomas Jarriss Harrison, chief offi-
cer of the steamer *Catherine Apear*, who
died from typhoid in the General Hospi-
tal. The funeral took place at Bidadari
Cemetery in the afternoon, and was
attended by members of the ship, and
representatives from the staff of Messrs.
Adamson, Gillilan & Co., Ltd. Amongst
the wreaths sent were those from the de-
ceased's parents, officers of the ship,
Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.,
managing agents, Calcutta, and Messrs.
Adamson, Gillilan & Co., Ltd.

D.S.O. FOR CAPT. MONTIETH, R.A.M.C.

Captain Hugh Glencairn Montieth,
R.A.M.C., (who was in Hongkong when
the war broke out and went to the
front early this year, being attached to
the 2nd Duke of Cornwall's
Light Infantry) has been appointed
by the King a Companion of the Disting-
uished Service Order. The service for

THE WAR.

RUSSIA'S CRISIS PASSED.

VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE TO BE MADE.

SUCCESSSES IN THE WEST.

BETTER NEWS FROM SERBIA.

KING AT THE FRONT.

TURKISH ATROCITIES.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESS.

HOW A SALIENT WAS CAPTURED.

PARIS, October 26th.

The French have secured another important success in Champagne. A *communiqué* states: We took a German salient comprising a most important work, and four lines of trenches strongly organised along a front of 1,200 yards, and having an average depth of 250 yards. The German losses were serious. They left prisoners in our hands belonging to three different regiments.

The salient included a portion of the northern slopes of Hill 196 two kilometres northward of Mesnil-Hurlus, and a fort called "The Countess," which was carried after a very severe struggle. Indeed, the whole salient was very strongly fortified, but despite this, and the desperation of the Germans, the Frenchmen, after vigorous artillery preparation and fierce fighting, took the whole of it by the end of the day.

BAGPIPES IN BATTLE.

THRILLING STORY OF FIGHT AT LOOS.

LONDON, October 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters records, among the incidents of the British attack at Loos, that the Black Watch went into action with the pipers playing "Hieland Laddie." The pipers paused at the first German trench while the enemy were cleared out, and two of them mounted the parapets. The skirl of the pipes was audible above the crash of the bombs. One of the pipers was shot, but his companion continued playing until the advance was resumed, when the pipers followed, the notes sounding triumphantly above the tumult as the smoke swallowed them up. A Black Watch sergeant killed seven Germans with the bayonet, single-handed.

VIOLENT ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

PARIS, October 26th.
3 a.m.

A *communiqué* states that the Germans made most violent counter-attacks on all sides of the work in Champagne mentioned yesterday afternoon. We remained in possession of the conquered positions, except at the centre where the Germans succeeded in re-occupying some portions of trenches where furious hand grenade fighting had been proceeding.

THE SERBIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUCCESSFUL SERBIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

NISH, October 25th.

A *communiqué* states that the Serbian counter-attacks against the Austro-Germans were completely successful. They took two guns, four machine-guns and much booty, including horses and mules. Fighting on the eastern front is proceeding at Krivolak, Krupniti and Uskub.

FALL OF USKUB.

LONDON, October 25th.

A Serbian *communiqué* admits the fall of Uskub.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A FRANCO-SERBIAN SUCCESS.

BOLD FRENCH MOVE.

PARIS, October 26th.

An Athens telegram gives details of the Franco-Serbian success at Krivolak, thirty-seven miles from Kupniti. The Bulgarians were attacking in force when the French troops, by a bold manoeuvre, turned their right flank while the Serbians delivered a strong counter-offensive upon the whole front. The Bulgarians finally retreated in the direction of Strumitza, pursued by the French troops and Serbian cavalry.

BULGARIAN LINE THREATENED.

LONDON, October 26th.

The Serbian Legation at Athens on the 23rd inst. stated that the Bulgarian line towards Bulgaria was seriously threatened owing to the French contingents at Krivolak and Strumitza.

The Legation denies that the Government have left Nish.

ALLIES TO SUCCOUR SERBIA

PARIS, October 26th.

The *Temps* Athens correspondent says that according to information from a sound diplomatic source, the Allies have decided upon new and effective measures for succouring Serbia. The British in particular have promised the immediate despatch of large numbers of troops with full equipment and stores.

ALLIES LAND AT DEDEAGATCH.

LONDON, October 26th.

It is reported from Rome that the Allies began to land troops at Dedegatch yesterday. They have cut the Salonika-Adrianople railway.

BULGARIAN REVERSES.

ATHENS, October 26th.

From reliable sources it is learned that after the battle near Valandovo the French pursued the Bulgarians over the frontier. The Bulgarians were also defeated at Krupniti.

SERBIANS OPTIMISTIC.

FRENCH STRIKING HARD BLOWS.

LONDON, October 26th.

Reuter's correspondent at the Serbian Headquarters says that they are satisfied with the situation, as it is evident that the French are striking hard blows at a critical point in the north, where the Bulgarians are waiting at Riva to join the Germans who are at Orsova, which is only thirty-five miles distant. A small Serbian army in this corner was hard pressed on two sides, but the German offensive was stopped at its most vital point, namely at Morava, and if the Allies give timely help in the south, releasing the Serbians, the latter are confident that they will eventually expel the invader.

THE FRENCH 75.

LONDON, October 26th.

A French wireless message confirms the statement that the Frenchmen beat the Bulgarians at Rabrovo, near Strumitza on the 21st. The Bulgarians attacked on a larger front next day but were repulsed on a larger scale. They made no attack on the 23rd. It is stated that the French 75's largely contributed to the successes.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN CRISIS PASSED.

EXPECTATION OF A GENERAL OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, October 25th.

The *Times* correspondent at the Russian Headquarters is authorised by a representative of the General Staff to state that the crisis of the Russian arms, due to the enemy's uninterrupted blows along a 700-mile front from May to October, has passed favourably to the Russians, who are not exhausted and are now firmly based upon the centre of the Empire, in living expectation of a general offensive, and looking confidently to the Armies of the Allies.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING S.E. OF RIGA.

PETROGRAD, October 26th.

The feature of to-day's *communiqué* is the terrific fighting at Ikskul, twenty-five miles south-east of Riga, and east of Ilukst.

The Germans furiously attacked both places. They were repulsed five times at Ikskul. By a sixth attack they gained a footing, but the Russians finally annihilated the majority of the attackers, capturing the remainder.

The attacks were equally determined at Ilukst, but all were repulsed.

The *communiqué* mentions that fighting in the Riga region continues.

THE BERLIN VERSION.

LONDON, October 26th.

A Berlin *communiqué* admits that superior Russian forces compelled weak German forces to withdraw from Ilukst. Elsewhere along the Russian front, the *communiqué* emphasises the strong Russian attacks which, it claims, were repulsed.

GERMANY'S STRENGTH.

PARIS, October 26th.

A Petrograd correspondent states that according to military authorities the number of enemy divisions on a front of 800 miles a month ago was 130. Today, on a front of 700 miles, there are 125. The enemy has almost doubled the number of his divisions on the Riga front, having withdrawn troops from the other fronts, except between Pripiet and the Rumanian frontier, where he has increased his divisions by one tenth.

GERMAN LOSSES AT DVINSK.

ESTIMATED TO BE 50,000.

LONDON, October 26th.

The *Novoe Vremya's* war correspondent estimates the German losses at Dvinsk to be from 40,000 to 50,000. He says that on a twenty-seven mile front, from Illukst to Lake Drisviaty, the Germans have 50,000 men, and an immense weight of artillery, including siege guns and mortars.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN DASH.

SEVERAL ENEMY POSITIONS STORMED.

ROME, October 26th.

A *communiqué* states that the Italians on Sunday, between Garda and Adige, descended from Monte Altissimo under a cross-fire from the guns of two enemy forts, stormed two positions securing the hold of the Riva-Mori road, and captured much material in the enemy trenches.

Three enemy night attacks in Rienz Valley were repulsed. The enemy fled and were pursued back to the trenches. Two enemy attacks at Mrzli penetrated the Italian line, but alpinists recaptured the trenches, buried 300 dead and took scores of prisoners.

The Italians also stormed a strong trenchment in the Plava zone.

OBJECT OF ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, October 26th.

A telegram from Geneva says that the object of the great Italian offensive was to prevent the Austrians troops going to Serbia. The Italians have abundant munitions and their Chiasos are famous.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AEROPLANES ATTACK VENICE.

WORKS OF ART DAMAGED.

ROME, October 26th.

It is officially announced that there were three aeroplane attacks on Venice on Sunday evening. Several bombs, some incendiary, were thrown. One struck the roof of the Church of Scalzi, bringing down the ceiling containing precious paintings. There was also other slight damage.

SHEER VANDALISM.

LATER.

Three Austrian aeroplanes re-attacked Venice this morning. Three persons were slightly injured. The damage to property was unimportant.

The papers denounce the attacks as sheer vandalism, as it is difficult to touch the city without damaging irreplaceable works of art. Bombs fell on the Piazza San Marco and it was a miracle that nothing was harmed. The papers express the hope that the devout Emperor and Archdukes will be satisfied with the damage to the Church.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BOMBARDMENT OF DEDEAGATCH.

TWENTY BATTLESHIPS ENGAGED.

PARIS, October 26th.

An account of the bombardment of Dedegatch, published in Athens, states that twenty battleships participated in the bombardment for four hours on Thursday afternoon, an aeroplane over the town directing the fire.

A thousand soldiers were killed, including two companies which were buried in the ruins of the barracks. Railway stations were also burned down. Eight warships bombarded Lagos.

GERMANS ADMIT SINKING OF "PRINZ ADALBERT."

AMSTERDAM, October 26th.

A Berlin *communiqué* states that a submarine sank the large cruiser *Prinz Adalbert* with two torpedoes off Libau. Only a few of the crew were rescued.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINES ACTIVE IN THE BALTIC.

GERMAN STEAMER CAPTURED: OTHERS SEEK REFUGE.

LONDON, October 25th.

The German steamer *Gorda* has been captured and taken eastward by Russian submarines in the Baltic.

Six other steamers sought safety in harbour.

ITALIAN LINER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, October 26th.

A Salonika telegram states that the Italian liner *Stella* was torpedoed in the Aegean Sea, without warning, by a German submarine.

GERMAN SUBMARINE'S CAPTURE.

STOCKHOLM, October 25th.

The newspapers state that the steamer *Wally*, of Stockholm, bound for Raimo with a cargo of rubber, has been captured by a German submarine.

THE "GOEBEN."

LONDON, October 26th.

It is stated in Bukharest that the *Goeben* has arrived at Varna.

BALTIC SEA DANGER.

STOCKHOLM, October 26th.

Owing to the danger of mines and submarines in the Baltic, war insurance premiums on ships going to Germany have been doubled.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THIRD AUSTRIAN LOAN.

EFFORTS TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIPTIONS IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, October 25th.

The *Telegraph* calls attention to attempts which are being made in Holland to obtain subscriptions for the Third Austrian Loan. Subscribers are invited to pay 12½ for 50 per cent. security, while before the war 4 per cent. Crown Rentes stood at 80.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KING AT THE FRONT.

VISIT REGARDED AS OF HIGHEST IMPORTANCE.

LONDON, October 25th.

It is officially announced that His Majesty the King has arrived in France on a visit to the Army, and that His Majesty also intends to see the Allied troops.

LATER.

The King arrived at Havre on the 22nd inst. and visited the British Camps. Afterwards His Majesty left for the Front.

The visit is regarded in France as of the highest importance.

The *Echo de Paris*, voicing the feeling in influential circles, says it is a happy event. The duration of the war largely depends on the decisions which are at present being taken, and the rapidity of executing them. The conversations which the King will have in France will render inestimable service to the Allied cause.

TURKISH ATROCITIES.

MOTHERS BAYONETTED BEFORE THEIR CHILDREN'S EYES.

BISHOP "SHOD LIKE A HORSE."

LONDON, October 26th.

Reuter's correspondent at the Mediterranean Headquarters gives the narrative of an Armenian prisoner of war, dealing with Turkish atrocities. When returning invalided to his home at Zile, in north-west Sivas, he was an eye-witness of the Turks shooting of the Bishop of Sivas like a horse when they exiled him to Vali, saying that as the Head of the Armenians he must not be allowed to go barefooted. When the narrator reached Zile he found the authorities throwing the population of 21,000 into prison, from which place the men were taken in batches into the country, tied with ropes and massacred. The women and children were exposed on the plains to hunger and cold for many days and nights till it was thought that they would accept conversion. All of them refused and then the mothers were bayoneted before the eyes of the children, who were afterwards sold. The narrator and his brother rejoined the Turkish army as Moslems, and made their way to Angora. Everywhere they met Turkish reservists, who were *en route* to join the army slaughtering Armenians. There were massacres at Angora similar to those at Zile. The Turks fell upon parties, some times of 800, with the bayonet, literally tearing them to pieces as they lay defenceless on the ground.

MISS CAVELL.

LONDON, October 26th.

The National Liberal Club has passed a resolution respectfully praying the King to appoint a day for the Empire to pay homage to Miss Cavell's memory. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, presiding, emphasised that condemnation of the crime had been most vehement in Holland, America and France.

KING'S MESSAGE TO BEREAVED MOTHER.

LONDON, October 25th.

The King has sent a message to Miss Cavell's mother expressing horror at the appalling deed, and remarking that men and women throughout the civilised world are moved to admiration and awe at her faith and courage.

A TRAITOR SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

LONDON, October 25th.

The Press Bureau says that a British subject was convicted at the Old Bailey on three counts of attempting to communicate to the enemy information concerning military forces, works, and munitions, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

DR. DUMBA KNIGHTED.

AMSTERDAM, October 26th.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has knighted Dr. Dumba, the former Austrian Minister to Washington.

JAPANESE MILITARY MISSION.

PARIS, October 25th.

The *Matin* learns that a Japanese Military Mission has arrived in Rome.

MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, October 25th.

Mr. Asquith, who is recovering from his indisposition, will return to the House of Commons on Thursday.

RAINS IN VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, October 25th.

Timely rains in Victoria have practically assured a bounteous harvest.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RECRUITING BCOM.

MARVELLOUS EFFECT OF KING'S APPEAL.

LONDON, October 26th.

The King's inspiring call has had a marvellous effect. The recruiting scenes in London yesterday were unprecedented for months. Hundreds of House Guards were ready to proceed to the depots before ten o'clock in the morning, and the staffs at the recruiting stations worked at the highest pressure.

LOYAL POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

13,000 ALREADY ENLISTED.

LONDON, October 26th.

Sir Herbert Samuel, Post Master General, addressing postal employees, mentioned that 13,000 employees had already enlisted, but they were arranging that every willing man should still enlist. Beating the Germans was more important than the efficiency of the Post Office.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

WHAT ENGLISH PEOPLE CAN DO.

LONDON, October 26th.

Lord Bryce, speaking at Manchester, said that nothing in the war could compare in its magnitude with the horror of the Armenian massacres. There was no question of Mohammedan fanaticism in the massacres. The Turkish Government was solely responsible. It was decided at the outbreak of the war to destroy the whole of the Armenian people, but they feared to do it at first, and so they did not begin the sanguinary work till April, when they thought they were safe. Protests would do no good. All the English people could do was to send all the help possible to the Armenian refugees.

DASTARDLY GERMAN PLOT.

TO DESTROY MUNITION SHIPS.

LONDON, October 26th.

Four Germans have been arrested in New York and charged with plotting to destroy munition ships by ingenious informal machines. Further revelations are expected.

Americans are most indignant, and demand a most searching investigation for the originators.

LATER.

A man named Fay, said to be a lieutenant in the German army, and his brother-in-law, a man named Scholtz, were arrested at Weehawken, New Jersey when they were testing a bomb. They were in possession of explosives, and explosive machines which could be fastened to the stern of a ship and explode on contact with the propeller; also infernal machines which could be timed to explode days after the vessels departure.

GERMAN SCHEMES IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, October 26th.

The Government are investigating the reported activities of several small boats in the Caribbean Sea in connection with the escape of German officers interned at Newport News, which is believed to indicate a German plan to resume commerce raiding on a small scale. The base of operations is believed to be Haiti.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINER ABLAZE.

FEARED TOTAL LOSS.

LONDON, October 26th.

The Elder Dempster liner *Harro*, from Forcados (Gulf of Guinea), caught fire off Dungeness on Saturday night and was beached at Deal on Sunday. The vessel presented an extraordinary spectacle as she was being towed towards the shore; the flames were most high, and tugs were pumping in water. A gale fanned the flames which raged the night long. The seas on Monday swamped the fire, but there was a terrific explosion at noon which wrecked the afterpart of the ship, hurling the wreckage in the air. It is feared that she will be a total loss. The Chief Engineer is missing and several seamen were sent to hospital.

DEATH OF A GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

AMSTERDAM, October 25th.

A Constantinople telegram states that Baron Wangelheim, German Ambassador to the Porte, has died after a brief illness. He was responsible for the *Goeben* and *Breslau* coming to Constantinople, with all the attendant results.

FLAX FROM HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, October 26th.

A decree prohibits the export of flax from Holland.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINESE MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

PEKING, October 25th.

Dr. Wellington Koo, who was recently appointed Minister to Mexico, has been appointed Minister to Washington. Hai Hai Fa has been recalled for another appointment.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

PEKING, October 25th.

It is expected that the Land Tax will produce \$20,000,000. The Salt Administration has handed over \$4,000,000 to the Government.

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